

products and ideas. Ed has been an ambassador of the American way of doing business and an example of the best of American executives.

Ed is also a good employer. No one can run an organization for 25 years without building a lasting relationship of trust and respect with the individuals who are behind the successes. Ed is a good citizen, generously giving his valuable time and energy to the community. Grey Advertising is a model American company and Ed Meyer is a model executive.

Ed Meyer is truly an invaluable American resource and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ed Meyer on the 25th anniversary of his enlightened leadership of Grey Advertising.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR
SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY, IN-
DIA'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute and bid a fond farewell to Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray, India's envoy to Washington since 1992. I am certain he will be successful in achieving his goals when he returns to India.

During his service, relations between the United States and India have grown to new heights. In his position, he has stressed the importance of ties to India. High level visits by U.S. officials have increased significantly since Ambassador Ray came to Washington. Since Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao instituted his historic economic reform program for India in 1991, United States investment in India has grown at a substantial rate.

In Washington, Ambassador Ray has been able to express India's concerns in an articulate manner. He has publicized the huge market potential that India possesses for business investments and consumer goods. Also, he has worked to improve the strategic relationship between the United States and India in South Asia.

Since 1957, Ambassador Ray has served the citizens of the world's largest democracy. He has been a member of the West Bengal Assembly, a member of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament, Governor of Punjab, Chief Minister of West Bengal, and Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture for India. The appointment of such an experienced and respected public servant demonstrates the level of importance that the Government of India places on its relations with the United States.

Both Ambassador Ray and his wife, Mrs. Maya Ray, have played an important role in building United States-India relations during the post cold war era. When he returns to India, I am confident that Ambassador Ray will continue to be a strong advocate of cordial and fruitful United States-India relations.

I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Ambassador Ray for his service, and I wish him and his wife best wishes for the future.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this flow control legislation that we are voting on today, but I want to express my concerns with a certain provision of the bill.

This legislation grandfathers communities with solid waste facilities that were financed with bonded debt or under a contractual obligation. Without this legislation, municipalities run the risk of not being able to meet their financial obligations. The relief offered by this bill will allow communities to pay off their bonds and avoid having to raise local taxes. It will also help prevent a potential torrent of lawsuits and bond defaults, or a possible downgrading of a municipality's bond rating, all of which could occur if Congress delays in passing a flow control bill. I am supporting this bill, not only to move it along in the legislative process, but more importantly, to protect taxpayers.

I am concerned that the bill's interim contracts provision may ultimately erode the ability of many towns on Long Island to utilize flow control. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in C&A Carbone versus Clarkstown, some waste haulers have entered into contracts that would still be honored despite the enactment of a Federal flow control statute. My concern is that these waste haulers may have contracted to deliver solid waste collected within the boundaries of a municipality to a facility outside of the community's jurisdiction. At this point, municipalities located in my district, such as the towns of Islip and Babylon, cannot determine the volume of refuse that might be diverted out of their waste stream as a result of these interim contracts, thus subverting the spirit of authorizing local flow control laws. Furthermore, the interim contract provision would make it difficult for municipalities to enforce their taxing powers in municipal collection districts. Municipalities would have to trace interim contract waste. This would present tremendous tracking and administrative problems. Consequently, this potential loss of revenue for the municipalities may increase their financial burdens associated with waste storage facilities.

Communities need flow control legislation to ensure they can effectively plan and pay for their resource recovery programs. In some instances, the intent of Congress has been perverted by the discriminate application by localities of the provision. Expenses incurred on behalf of all residents for the administration of waste disposal must not fall disproportionately on a few. They must be fairly applied to all.

The Senate has already passed a flow control bill and the House should do the same. I then look forward to working with House-Senate conferees to resolve the problems and uncertainties that exist with the interim contract provision.

LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM
FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the majority on their handling of this legislation. H.R. 2036 is a bipartisan bill based on negotiations between the majority, minority and the administration. This bill will relieve companies from the expense of spending over \$800 million of dollars in unnecessary and burdensome regulation with minimal environmental benefit.

Due to previous judicial action, it is vital we pass this legislation and have it signed into law by early May. I want to especially thank Subcommittee Chairman OXLEY for his support of this measure and his willingness to seek Democratic input.

The gentlelady from Arkansas Mrs. LINCOLN, and Chairman OXLEY and myself offered an amendment to require EPA to complete the study of impoundments that is called for in the bill. Simple common sense dictates that if you order someone to conduct a study, you should expect it to be completed. Even though the EPA believes these impoundments do not pose any risk to human health, prudence dictates we should have the agency make sure we do not put our groundwater and communities at risk. Although, I'm not an expert in surface impoundments, I'll take very seriously the agreement between the majority, minority, EPA, and industry that this bill is a positive step in requiring more sensible environmental regulation.

I was glad to work with Mr. OXLEY and hope the process used in the consideration of this measure will become a blueprint for future improvement of environmental regulation in the House.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in 1970 my home State of New Jersey exported 80 percent of its garbage. In order to achieve self-sufficiency and address complaints about sending our garbage elsewhere, New Jersey invested \$2 billion to develop an extensive flow-control program. Now, thanks to flow control, New Jersey exports less than 20 percent of its solid waste.

The application of this bill is limited. This measure will allow States to continue their flow-control programs only if they had exercised their flow-control authority before May 16, 1994.

The spirit of this Congress has been to give more power and responsibility to the States to manage their own affairs. It is wrong, after having once given that power, to now forbid a State like New Jersey to manage its own waste through methods that have proven to work.